

NURSES for "sick country folks" are being provided for in England. A pamphlet has been written by a Miss Broadwood, of Ockley, explanatory of the working of a nursing association established seven years since at Ockley and Dorking, and which has been further developed in nine separate centres in Surrey and adjacent counties. In all fifty-eight country parishes have adopted the principles, while many more in different parts of the country have the system in contemplation. The association utilizes the services of the "more humble classes" than are usually found in hospital or nursing institutions. Although the standard of training of the nurses is not high, a great want is supplied, and even in this country a similar organization might prove itself very useful. Physicians practising in the country often feel the want greatly of a trained nurse.

SCIENCE has translated (from Bull. Med.) the occurrence of an epidemic of diphtheria on one of the Grecian isles. Old and reliable practitioners assert that not a single case of diphtheria had been known on the island for thirty years previous to June, when a child aged twelve years was attacked with diphtheria and died. Seven other cases occurred in the immediate neighborhood, five of which died. Within a period of five months, one hundred persons were attacked, of which thirty-six died. Three weeks before the sickness of the first child, a flock of turkeys had arrived from Salonica. Two of these were sick on the arrival, and each of the others was subsequently attacked. In the throats of the sick fowls were patches of false membrane. The glands of the neck were swollen, and in one the disease had extended to the larynx. Although there had been no immediate contact between the sick birds and this child, still the distance between them was slight, and a wind had been favorable for the transportation of the disease germs.

THE COUNCIL of Hygiene in Paris, it is said, is about to take steps to suppress the use of old magazines and newspapers for wrapping up foods. The Austrian government has prohibited the use of such papers, and also of colored papers to inclose articles intended to be eaten.

IN THE Therapeutic Gazette, Dr. J. L. Markley records a case of measles of which he himself was the victim, in which the period of incubation was undoubtedly thirty days.

DR. FOXWELL, at a meeting of the Midland (Eng.) Medical Society, showed a girl with

advanced phthisis—cavities at the right apex, breaking down at the left—who had been under his care for eighteen months. He said she first came to him for dyspepsia, which soon disappeared, and ever since she has been in good health, so much so that it had been extremely difficult to keep her under observation. She had remained well nourished and quite able to work, though meanwhile the disease had made considerable progress.

ON WET-NURSING, to which so many leading physicians now strongly object, Dr. Love, of St. Louis, at the last annual meeting of the American Medical Association, said that seventy-five per cent. of his private practice was among the better social class, and that 90 per cent. of the inability to properly nurse their offspring was due to physical weakness and not moral turpitude upon the part of the mother. He was inclined to think, however, "that the profession had not been sufficiently alive to the fact that by proper effort, moral, hygienic and medical, the natural nourishment could more frequently be secured."

THE National Review draws attention to the foulness and entire absence of sanitary arrangements in Chinese towns and villages. Yet they enjoy an immunity from dangerous outbreaks of disease almost as complete as that of well drained European communities. The cause of this is puzzling, and more so when taken in connection with the contaminated water supplies of Chinese towns, the effect of which on Europeans has been manifested over and over again in heavy mortality. The healthiness has been ingeniously attributed by some people to the universal habit of fanning which keeps the atmosphere in constant circulation. The Review believes the real secret of the immunity lies in the universal custom of boiling all water intended for drinking. The Chinese never drink cold water.

SOME IDEA of the completeness of the great International Hygienic Congress at the Paris Exhibition, may be gathered from the following division of it into eight sections:—(1) The hygiene of childhood, milk supply, overwork in schools, &c.; (2) Industrial and professional hygiene, work of children in factories, unwholesome industries, &c.; (3) Town and rural sanitation, construction of dwellings, over-crowding, ventilation, &c.; (4) The germ theory applied to hygiene, infectious fevers, &c.; (5) International hygiene, and sanitary police; (6) Food adulter-